

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1544

Washington, D. C.

July 9, 1955

Citizens Committee Recommends Four-fold Expansion of FDA

The 14-member Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration has reported that the scope and complexity of the FDA's present enforcement and regulatory problems, if dealt with inadequately, constitute a threat to the health and welfare of our citizens, and that the resources of the FDA are woefully inadequate to discharge its present responsibilities.

Accordingly, the Committee has recommended increased appropriations and changes in policies, programming, and methods of the FDA—all aimed at achieving the long-term objectives of administering the food, drug, and cosmetic laws so as to reach the maximum compliance in the best interest of the public.

The report of the Committee, of which H. N. Riley of the H. J. Heinz Company was a member, was made public July 7 by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, with the statement that the report will receive careful study by her and by other officials of the Department and the FDA.

The Committee's over-all recommendations call for:

(1) Increased appropriations. The Committee said that FDA now has "insufficient funds, staff, and facilities to meet its essential responsibility of protecting the public health." It explained:

"This serious deficiency should be corrected by increased appropriations; by the addition of needed personnel, including the employment of key senior members and the upgrading of key staff positions; and by the addition of needed modern equipment and other operating facilities. The required expansion in personnel and facilities is between a three- and four-fold one, within five years to ten years; such expansion should be progressively authorized by increased appropriations, as fast as it can be absorbed from an efficient organizational standpoint. The increased appropriations each year should be based on an evaluation of the record of the FDA in the past year, and its need in the next year; and a small ad hoc citizens advisory committee may well be appointed by the Secretary each year, to aid in this evaluation. In the first year, a budget increase of

from 10 to 20 percent over that for 1956 will be needed to initiate the five- to ten-year expanded program on a constructive basis.

"The Food and Drug Administration needs a modern building to consolidate its headquarters organization and facilities under the most effective operating conditions. It should be noted that Canada is now completing such a building in Ottawa for its equivalent Food and Drug Directorate, which enforces the analogous Canadian Food and Drugs Act. A separate capital expenditure, as distinguished from the annual operating budget outlined above, should be provided for this FDA structure."

(2) An enlarged and improved educational and informational program. The Committee said that this is very important. "The purpose of the educational program should be to develop a better understanding of the objectives and requirements of the food and drug laws through a dissemination of better and more positive information to industry, certain professions, and the public. An informed public will be a better-protected one and will make FDA dollars go further," according to the report.

"A beginning in this direction should be made by developing an edu-

(Please turn to page 254)

House Labor Committee Votes \$1 Minimum, Effective in March

The House Committee on Education and Labor voted July 7 to recommend an increase in the statutory minimum wage to \$1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956. The vote was 21 to 9.

The Administration's recommendation for a minimum wage of 90 cents an hour lost in the Committee by a tie vote of 15 to 15. Labor union proposals to set the minimum at \$1.25 also were defeated by a 15 to 15 tie.

The Senate-passed bill, S. 2168, would raise the minimum wage to \$1 but differs from the House Committee recommendation in that the increase would become effective January 1. The Senate bill also carries an amendment dealing with special wage orders for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The next step in the legislative process for the House Committee proposal will be consideration by the House Rules Committee. It is expected that the Rules Committee will approve a so-called open rule, permitting the offering of germane amendments from the floor, but having the effect of excluding amendments relating to coverage or any subject other than the minimum wage rate and the effective date.

N.C.A. Farm Youth Program Aimed at Young Growers

As a part of the continuing program to highlight the canning industry's interest in raw product research and development, the N.C.A. will sponsor a "Farm Youth Program" for boys and girls who undertake the production and marketing of canning crops as projects submitted in a contest administered by the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association.

The Farm Youth Program will be supervised by Professor Grant B. Snyder, who is adult advisor and chairman of the board of the N.J.V.G.A. as well as head of the Department of Olericulture at the University of Mas-

(Please turn to page 253)

1955 Acreage of Sweet Corn for Canning

Sweet corn planted for canning in 1955 totaled 357,117 acres, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics. This compares with the 416,376 acres reported by the Division as planted in 1954.

The figures are based on actual reports from all canners known to be packing corn in 1955, including estimates for a few canners not reporting. The report covers only sweet corn for canning and does not include acreage planted for freezing or other processing.

The Crop Reporting Board of USDA on June 24 issued a report estimating planted acreage of sweet corn for all processing at 418,850 acres and the planted acreage of sweet corn for canning at 368,720 acres.

The following table shows the 1955 acreage of sweet corn planted for canning by states and varieties, as reported by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics:

State	White (acres)	Golden (acres)	Total (acres)
East:			
Me., Vt., and N. H.	4,687	4,687
New York	12,474	12,474
Maryland	3,960	16,828
Pennsylvania	2,026	8,777
Other Eastern states*	263	2,078
Midwest:			
Ohio	440	6,763
Indiana	4,708	14,060
Illinois	15,101	42,364
Wisconsin	2,284	92,513
Minnesota	4,031	75,070
Iowa and Nebraska	1,666	18,557
Other Midwestern states*	1,100	3,210
West:			
Western states*	23,527	23,527
U. S. Total	35,579	321,538
			357,117

*Del. and Va. ¹Ark., Ga., La., Mich., Okla., Tenn., and Texas. ²Calif., Idaho, Mont., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. ³Includes small amount of white acreage.

Concentrated Tangerine Juice

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of June 28 that the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA proposes to issue U. S. standards for grades of concentrated tangerine juice for manufacturing.

The proposed standards were developed at the request of processors and handlers of this product, according to USDA. The proposed standards would apply to concentrated tangerine juice preserved by any approved commercial method.

The proposed standards would pro-

vide for commercial grades A and C for manufacturing. Before applying the standards, the product would be reconstituted to a Brix of between 10.6 and 11.6 degrees. The Brix-acid ratio requirement for Grade A would be not less than 9 to 1 nor more than 18 to 1, and for Grade C not less than 9 to 1 nor more than 21 to 1.

Interested persons have until August 29 to submit views or comments on the proposed grade standards to the Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Freight Damage Prevention

Experimental work on prone loading, done by rail carriers and the food industry, has indicated that damage to canned foods may be decreased by applying this method to rail shipments.

In the interest of achieving uniformity in reporting future recommendations in the field, the Association of American Railroads arranged a one-day meeting last month for a discussion of problems related to the application of prone loading which must be standardized prior to the issuance of a general information pamphlet covering the method.

The meeting was held at the A.A.R. research center in Chicago, and was attended by representatives of the Freight Claim Conferences, the Freight Loading and Container Bureau, and the A.A.R. Freight Loss and Damage Prevention Section.

Reprints of Better Living

Because a number of members have written asking for multiple copies of the "Cook It The New Way" feature in the September issue of *Better Living*, the magazine has arranged to provide N.C.A. with a limited supply at a cost to canners of 4 cents a copy. These will be available in early August. Requests should be sent to the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program, Suite 1100, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Arrangements have been made to distribute to N.C.A. members one sample editorial poster like those to be displayed in more than 2,000 super markets which will participate in *Better Living's* test in-store promotion in the fall. These will be mailed in early August with a bulletin describing the promotion.

Home Economists at Meetings

Katherine R. Smith, Director, and Moselle Holberg, Assistant Director, of the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division attended the annual conventions of the Home Economists in Business and the American Home Economics Association. The meetings were held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 24 through July 1.

Both meetings had record attendance, with over 700 attending the Business Home Economists meetings, and a registration of more than 4,400 for the American Home Economics Association.

At one of the meetings Miss Smith gave a talk on new research on canned foods as part of a panel discussion on "News Flashes in Food."

The conventions are attended by state and city supervisors of home economics, teachers of home economics, home demonstration agents and other extension leaders, editors of women's pages of newspapers and magazines, radio and television women, 4-H Club and other home economics student leaders, and home economists in all types of business organizations.

Woman's Day Magazine

Headlined on the front cover of the July issue of *Woman's Day* magazine is the "Cook-Less Cookbook." It includes "16 pages of recipes, menus, and short cuts to make summer cooking easy and fast." Over 150 uses for canned foods appear throughout the cookbook section.

Glenna McGinnis, food editor, and her staff have given ideas for utilizing all types of home equipment, from the deep-well cooker to small appliances, "cooking" in the refrigerator and freezer, and menus and ideas for both indoor and outdoor dining.

Woman's Day is a popular chain store magazine, distributed through the A & P Stores.

Canned Foods for VA

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

PINEAPPLE, complying with Federal Specification Z-P-351c, Fancy (Grade A), i.o.b. origin or destination: 4,750 dozen No. 10 cans of slices in extra heavy syrup, 5,500 dozen No. 2 cans of slices in water, 3,350 dozen No. 10 cans of crushed, 2,500 dozen No. 10 cans of tidbits, and 18,500 dozen No. 10 cans of juice; or equivalent in other size cans. Bids due under 8-7 by Aug. 3.

Farm Youth Program

(Concluded from page 251)

sachusetts, Amherst, Mass. Supervision for N.C.A. will be provided by Dr. C. H. Mahoney, Director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau, and a member of the industrial advisory committee of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Foundation.

Initially, N.C.A.'s plan for the Farm Youth Program covers a two-year period, with a pilot project for 1955 to be inaugurated immediately and a full-scale national program to be developed for 1956. The 1955 pilot project will be conducted in the states of California, Indiana and New York (with the possible addition of a state in the South); in 1956 all states where canning crops are grown or processed will be included.

The N.J.V.G.A. program will for the first time embrace fruits as well as vegetables in projects entered in the canning crops contest. Participants must be between the ages of 14 and 21.

The canning crops project will be activated at three levels of organization and supervision: local or community, state, and national. Professor Snyder and his associates will provide (through land-grant colleges) all educational, supervisory, reporting and evaluating materials. They will provide local adult supervision and will stimulate youth participation. The same adult supervision will be provided on the state and national levels. State and local youth leaders will also work closely with interested canning companies and state canner associations.

It is estimated that a full-scale Farm Youth canning crops project will include participation by young people in virtually every state, producing and marketing a wide variety of fruit and vegetable crops for processing. Of this group, the N.J.V.G.A. will designate those eligible for N.C.A. awards for excellence and proficiency to be made at the local, state and national levels.

In sponsoring the Farm Youth Program, N.C.A. aims to stimulate the interest of young people in agriculture in the production of canning crops and to improve canner-grower relations. At the local level, the program will provide N.C.A. member canners with a valuable means of promoting good community, grower and labor relations.

N.C.A. will assume leadership in publicizing the results of the program at the local, state and national levels

through the facilities of its Consumer and Trade Relations Program. N.C.A.'s sponsorship of a national youth program of this kind will of course provide a wealth of human interest material to help tell the story of the canning industry's constant interest in improving the quality of its products through raw products research.

Forthcoming Meetings

July 21-22—National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Catawba Cliffs Beach Club, near Port Clinton

July 27-Aug. 5—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, Annual Mold Count School, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva

July 29—Northwest Canners Association, Summer Meeting, Owego Lake Country Club, Owego, Ore.

August 21-24—National Industrial Stores Association, 29th Annual Convention, Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

September 11-14—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Midyear Meeting, Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.

October 13-15—Florida Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach

October 19-21—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Convention, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago

October 30-November 2—National Association of Food Chains, 22d Annual Meeting, Chicago

October 31-November 1—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Meeting

November 2—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago

November 3-4—Osark Canners Association, Annual Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 7-8—Wisconsin Canners Association, 51st Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 11-15—American Meat Institute, Annual Convention, Palmer House, Chicago

November 16-18—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick

November 16-18—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City

November 21—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 41st Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

December 1-2—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia

December 1-2—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Convention, Daytona Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.

December 5-6—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

December 5-6—Ohio Canners Association, 48th Annual Convention, Carter Hotel, Cleveland

December 8-9—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, 70th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

Jan. 29-Feb. 1—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City

February 17-18—Canners League of California, Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cutting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

March 5-9—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Palmer House, Chicago

March 26-27—Canners League of California, 52d Annual Meeting, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

Mexican Farm Labor Program

After somewhat heated debate, but without a roll call vote, the House on July 6 passed and sent to the Senate H. R. 3822, the Mexican farm labor bill, extending authority for the recruitment and employment of Mexican nationals in agriculture for 3½ years beyond the present termination date of December 31, 1955.

It is expected that the Senate Committee on Agriculture will give the bill prompt consideration.

Productive Facilities

The Small Business Administration has urged owners of small manufacturing plants to register their productive facilities with regional offices of the agency. The SBA stated:

"Having facilities information on individual plants available at our field offices makes it possible to notify small manufacturers of government contract or subcontract opportunities promptly since our procurement representatives stationed at major procurement centers work closely with our field personnel.

"Such information on productive facilities would also be invaluable in case of emergency when full utilization of plant capacity is of vital importance to the national welfare."

Fruit Juices in France

Prospects for increased consumption of fruit juices in France are suggested in an English language publication entitled *France Actuelle*, which is published in the United States. In its July 1 issue is the following item:

"Prime Minister Edgar Faure is just as concerned about the amount of alcoholic beverages consumed in France as was his predecessor, Pierre Mendès-France. But while Mendès-France recommended milk in place of wines and liquors, Faure is plumping for fruit juices. It is said that he hopes to induce big factories to distribute free fruit juices to their employees during the hot weather ahead. Meanwhile, the National Assembly has approved a government decree granting tax advantages to bars and cafes which give up the sale of liquor and concentrate on wine and fruit juices. Another decree authorizes the creation of special government-supported dispensaries, to re-educate alcoholics."

Citizens Committee on FDA

(Concluded from page 251)

educational and informational program located in the immediate office of the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. This new organizational unit should be under the direction of a capable person who has had successful experience in interpretation and information activities, and who may have to be selected from outside the present organization."

(3) Vigorous prosecution of legal actions. The Committee said that "there is a backlog of legal actions which has been allowed to drag out far too long," and explained: "It is the opinion of the Committee that the FDA should not resort to legal action unnecessarily, but once legal action has been instituted, it should be prosecuted vigorously so that maximum results will be speedily obtained. To this end and other legal ends, the Food and Drug Division in the Office of the General Counsel of the Department should have an adequate appropriation and staff."

(4) Better FDA organization. "There should be better programming and planning and better internal management of the FDA's affairs," the report stated. "There should be a better use of available data to measure performance and program effectiveness and the type of measurement data collected should be improved. The Headquarters staff should be strengthened. There should be a gradual increase in the number of field personnel engaged in inspectional activities, and in laboratory staff, and more authority should be delegated to the district offices after the Headquarters has been strengthened."

FDA RESOURCES

The Committee's report, including a number of appendices dealing with phases of the study, covers more than 100 pages. It points out that almost 100,000 establishments handling food, drugs, and cosmetics are subject to inspection and regulation by FDA and that the value of the products distributed which are subject to regulation is estimated to be more than \$60 billion annually.

Notwithstanding the growth in the scope and complexity of FDA's responsibilities in recent years, the report says, there are fewer FDA enforcement people in 1955 than there were in 1941.

The Committee reports that there was a steady growth in the amount of funds appropriated for FDA activities in the period 1939-51. For the fiscal year 1952, appropriations

reached an all-time maximum of approximately \$5,600,000 and remained the same for the fiscal year 1953. For the fiscal year 1954 they were reduced to \$5,200,000 and for the fiscal year 1955 they were cut to approximately \$5,100,000. During this period, the report points out, "Congress added to the scope of FDA functions, and while the job to be done became larger and more complex, the resources provided did not keep pace. It is of interest to note that in terms of the purchasing power of the dollar, the Food and Drug Administration was little better off in 1955 than it had been in 1938."

FOOD PROGRAMS

More than half of the total enforcement time, effort, and funds of the FDA are expended on food programs, the report says. The Division of Food, with 31 employees, deals exclusively with this subject, and approximately 60 percent of the project time of the field organization is being devoted to food matters.

"As in all other areas, FDA gives first priority in food programs to controlling obvious health hazards," it is stated. "Filth, decomposition, and insanitation constitute the next priority, and economic violations are considered last. These priorities have become increasingly significant as the FDA staff has been reduced because of restricted appropriations."

"Problems involving potential danger to health—such as underprocessed foods, disaster-struck areas of food storage, and food-poisoning complaints—receive prompt and close attention. Work in the second priority, however, is restricted to the most serious cases of failure to comply with standards of good manufacturing practice. Food standards work has been almost at a standstill. With respect to economic violations, work on a planned basis has not been carried on except for the most flagrant abuses. A small amount of work in this category is conducted incidental to enforcement of higher-priority activities."

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following are the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee with respect to FDA food programs:

(1) The standard-making procedure is an extremely time-consuming and expensive one, because of the requirements of the law and a desire to protect the interests of affected parties. While it is recognized that these procedures are desirable in the interest of fairness and the preservation of legal rights, every reasonable step should be taken to reduce them to an absolute minimum. To this end, it is recommended that:

Wherever possible, standards should be proposed in substance and form so as to make possible their adoption under the terms of the Hale amendment (Sec. 401 (b));

Means should be explored, developed and practiced to reduce, even at the risk of subsequent litigation, the technicalities and length of the hearings;

Standards should be proposed primarily in areas of major significance, and less attention should be directed to areas where there is little controversy.

Standards should be sufficiently flexible to permit of change, not inconsistent with last item above, for the improvement of quality or value, or the introduction of new varieties or forms;

Enforcement should be advisory at first, and only punitive in flagrant substantial abuses.

(2) The complexities of existing standard-making procedures have brought the FDA's efforts, under present budgetary limitations, practically to a standstill. This should be corrected.

(3) Pending the adoption of the proposed amendment providing for the establishment of legal standards for new chemicals in food in cooperation with the manufacturers themselves, it is recommended that the FDA improve its program on chemical additives by:

Fostering optimum cooperation with and from manufacturers so that they will consult with FDA concerning the use of additives before such use;

Publicizing to the industry its recommendations on additives and their use;

Making its standards of "necessary and unavoidable" and "poisonous and deleterious" as realistic and flexible as is consistent with practical health and major economic considerations;

Concentrating its inspections for additive use on those segments of the food and food chemical industries which have not established an unwavering policy of integrity and responsibility.

(4) Time has been short to analyze fully the effectiveness of FDA in each of the food fields affected to give a basis for specific and detailed criticism. And, in light of the limited funds previously available to the FDA to cope with the magnitude of its task, such criticism would be unfair. With this as a continuing major premise, these general recommendations are offered:

Some organizational realignment of the Divisions of Food and Nutrition may be indicated to prevent overlapping.

Some FDA laboratories may have duplicate facilities for food testing and consolidation may be advisable.

Inspections seem to be at a low rate per man. Some formalities, paper

work, and detail may be eliminated to increase coverage and better techniques of work measurement and of productivity should be developed.

Some commodity groups have a higher rate of ascertained violations than others, but the frequency of inspections of such commodity plants is not always proportionate to the violation rate or the commodity importance from the point of view of volume and hazards. Better statistical analysis facilities would seem to be worth investigating.

Educational programs for industry would serve to keep it better informed of FDA principles. This should include much broader dissemination of FDA policies and standards through food associations, journals, press releases, trade correspondence, letters of warning, etc., before the principles are first made known through a legal proceeding. The Committee wishes to call particular attention to this.

Liaison with manufacturers and their technical groups should be increased to keep FDA abreast of current developments.

Effective food law enforcement by state and local officials should be encouraged and developed.

Legal action against food establishments should be reserved for flagrant or deliberate practices seriously hazardous to health or of substantial economic importance. More effort should be made informally to effect voluntary compliance in cases of lesser violations, particularly if it is not apparent that the violations arose out of policy or intent.

Manpower should be conserved for more important programs through the application of realistic concepts of dangers to health or economy, including the advance analysis of consumer and industry injuries or complaints.

Limit the dissemination of news of violative practices by industry and accent the positive aspects.

Encourage food groups to improve their own practices among themselves by fostering informal commodity and product standards of purity, labeling, and sanitation, and provide them with all possible assurances from other branches of government that such efforts will not bring them hazards under other laws.

(5) In order to meet the requirements imposed by the increasing complexity of current processing and marketing developments, it is necessary to increase the number of man-hours devoted to projects designed to meet these special problems. With respect to special dietary foods, it is specifically recommended that the FDA develop:

A general education program for the consuming public on the nature and quality of these foods.

A complete revision of the Administration's regulations on these foods.

(6) In addition to certain of the recommendations under number 4 above, the Committee recommends the following specific steps as a means of improving efficiency and increasing selectivity in the control or elimination of filth, insanitation, and decomposition:

Develop technological and administrative methods for detecting and determining conditions which present actual health or serious hazards, as distinguished from those which, while violative of law, are of lesser importance, and application of such methods.

Encourage the greater use of judgment and discretion by field personnel for selection of inspection subjects and for the informal disposition of problems, particularly where the integrity of the food concern and its people are known or ascertainable. A uniform approach to the problem by all field divisions and inspectors is advisable and needed.

(7) In view of the anticipated increased workload which the recent Pesticide Amendment will undoubtedly impose upon the FDA, it is recommended that the Administration:

Obtain facilities and personnel for the development of competent analytical techniques, both qualitative and quantitative.

Work with industry to define reasonable and realistic toxicity levels, much of which can only be developed through time-consuming laboratory and clinical tests.

Inform its field personnel in the application of the standards.

MEMBERS OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Members of the Committee served as individuals and not as representatives of their organizations. G. Cullen Thomas, vice president of General Mills, Inc., served as chairman. Other members of the Committee were:

Frank W. Abrams, former chairman of the board, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Miss Catherine Dennis, president, American Home Economics Association; Dr. Harry Dowling, professor of medicine, University of Illinois; Charles Wesley Dunn, president, The Food Law Institute, Inc.;

Robert A. Hardt, vice president, Hoffman-La Roche, Inc.; Dr. Leonard A. Maynard, director, school of nutrition, Cornell University; Lee W. Minton, president, Glass Bottle Blowers Union, AFL; Mrs. Grace D. Nicholas, executive director, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Charles Franklin Poe, dean, college of pharmacy, University of Colorado;

H. N. Riley, H. J. Heinz Company; Walter F. Silbersack, president, American Home Products Co.; Judge Patrick T. Stone, United States District Judge, U. S. District Court (Wisconsin); and H. Gregory Thomas, president, Chanel, Inc.

Fees for Federal Inspection

Fees for federal inspection and grading of fruits and vegetables, meat, and poultry are to be increased.

Principal changes in fees for inspection of processed fruits and vegetables consist of an increase from a minimum of \$8 to \$9 for lot inspections and from \$4 to \$4.50 an hour when inspection is performed on the hourly rate basis.

Fees for additional quantities above specified minimums are increased slightly. Similar increases are to be made for certain other services.

The increased fees for inspection and certification of processed fruit and vegetable products were announced in the *Federal Register* of July 8 and will become effective July 18.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Carlot fees for quality and condition inspection of fresh fruits and vegetables in terminal markets will be increased from \$9 to \$10 and for condition inspection only from \$7.20 to \$8, beginning July 18.

POULTRY

The weekly charge for inspection of dressed poultry will be increased from \$127 to \$132, and the charge for inspection of canning and processing will be raised from \$107.31 to \$112. These increases will be made August 1.

MEAT

The hourly rate for grading meat is being increased from \$3.60 to \$4.20, and grading services performed on a weekly contract basis from \$122.40 to \$142.80. The increases in fees will become effective July 15.

Lewis Speaks on Canning

W. D. Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, spoke this week to the Civitan Club of Bethesda, Md., on the canning industry.

Mr. Lewis reviewed the history and growth of the industry and emphasized its present size and geographic scope and the importance of the industry and its products in the economy. He also cited the role of canned foods in the recent civil defense tests in Nevada.

Paul Hinkle Appointed

Paul Hinkle, secretary of the Ohio Cannery Association, has been appointed Superintendent of Banks by Governor Lausche, effective July 12.

Status of Legislation

Wage-hour legislation—S. 2168, increasing the statutory minimum wage to \$1 an hour, effective January 1, 1956, was passed by Senate June 8. A bill proposing to set the minimum at \$1 on March 1, 1956, was approved by House Labor Committee July 7 (see story, page 251).

Price supports—H. R. 12, restoring price supports on basic crops at 90 percent of parity, was passed by House May 5. Senate Agriculture Committee suspended hearings on price support legislation.

Apple prices—H. R. 5188, to prohibit publication by the USDA of any prediction with respect to apple prices, was vetoed by the President June 30.

Mexican farm labor program—H. R. 3822, to authorize continued importation of Mexican nationals for employment in agriculture, was passed by House July 6 (see story, page 255).

Agricultural Trade development—S. 2253, to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P. L. 480) and to increase the authorization under that program from \$700,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000, was reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee July 6 (see story, this page).

Sugar—Revision of the Sugar Act is the subject of public hearings begun by the House Agriculture Committee June 22. No action scheduled by Senate Finance Committee.

Trip-leasing—S. 898, to prohibit ICC regulation of the duration of motor carrier leases, was the subject of public hearings by the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Surface Transportation June 20-23.

Renegotiation—H. R. 4904, providing a two-year extension of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, was passed by House April 28 and by Senate June 21, with amendments, and sent to conference June 27.

Small Business Act—S. 2127, providing a two-year extension of the Small Business Administration, and increasing the maximum permissible loan from \$150,000 to \$250,000, was passed by Senate June 6. House Banking Committee continued public hearings.

FDA codification—H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law Title 21 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics," was reported by the House Judiciary Committee June 23.

Philippine Trade Act—H.R. 6059, to authorize the President to enter into a revised trade agreement with the Philippine Republic, was passed by House July 7.

Customs simplification—H. R. 6040 was passed by the House June 22 and is the subject of public hearings begun by the Senate Finance Committee July 6.

Hells Canyon Dam—S. 1333, to authorize construction, maintenance and operation of Hells Canyon Dam, was approved by Senate Interior Subcommittee June 8.

Antitrust suits—H. R. 4954, providing a uniform statute of limitations for antitrust cases, was signed by the President July 7.

Antitrust penalties—H. R. 3659, to increase maximum penalties under the Sherman Act, was signed by the President July 7.

Water pollution—S. 890, extending and amending the Water Pollution Control Act, was passed by Senate June 17.

Export of Agricultural Surplus

With bipartisan sponsorship, Chairman Ellender of the Senate Committee on Agriculture has proposed to double the amount of federal money that may be spent in the three-year program of agricultural trade development under P. L. 480. In a bill, S. 2253, reported by the Committee July 7, the authorization for the program would be raised from \$700,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. The bill also directs that the total be obligated promptly.

S. 2253 also would remove language making agricultural trade development subject to the limiting language "in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States." The bill also would give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to determine surplus agricultural commodities and quantities, determine nations with which agreements should be negotiated, and determine commodities and quantities and uses of funds to be included in international negotiations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Congress		Meetings	
House labor committee votes \$1 minimum, effective in March . . .	251	Forthcoming meetings	253
Mexican farm labor program . . .	253	Personnel	
Export of agricultural surplus . .	256	Lewis speaks on canning	255
Status of legislation	256	Paul Hinkle appointed	255
Consumer and Trade Relations		Procurement	
N.C.A. farm youth program aimed at young growers	251	Canned foods for VA	252
Reprints of <i>Better Living</i>	252	Productive facilities	253
Food Regulation		Publicity	
Citizens committee recommends four-fold expansion of FDA . .	251	<i>Woman's Day</i> magazine	252
Foreign Trade		Standards	
Fruit juices in France	253	Concentrated tangerine juice . .	252
Home Economics		Statistics	
Home economists at meeting . . .	252	1955 acreage of sweet corn for canning	252
Inspection		Traffic	
Fees for federal inspection	255	Freight damage prevention	252